THE NATION'S HONOR AND WELFARE AT STAKE IN THE ELECTION.

The Principles of the Kansas City Platform, He Says, Mean Reaction and Disorder, Financial Chaos, the Dishonor of the Flag and an Unworthy Surrender of Our National Rights-Parallel Between Expansion Under Jefferson and Expansion Under Mckinley-Nothing Resembling Imperialism or Militarism Involved to Our Present Policy to the Philippines, Any More Than in Jefferson's Policy in Lonislana

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1900. To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Comrattee on Notification of Vice-President: SIR: I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican National Convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the reflection of President McKinley. The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their du-ties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishenored

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats, We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand, To put into practice the principles embedied he Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our cial system, which would mean not only great suffering, but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national Its success would mean unspeakable fliation to men proud of their country ealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and South, East been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country

nents champion free silver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfelt all right to bellef or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can

whisper it makes but ittle difference, save as as it refects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramount to the issue they thus make they are the are they a

there is annie reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude of ill-considered effort to remedy them would either he absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage. The first thing to do is to find out the facts and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the

public is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would in least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed gemedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the une and anti-social elements. The separate Stree governments can do a great deal, and where they decline to ecoperate the National Government must step in.

While paying heed in the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from done for the duty as a great nation in the world. The listory of the nation is in large part the history of the nation is in large part the history was marked by the Alleghany Mountains. Even turing the Revolutionary War the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the lilinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian fees during the Revolutionary superace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an Willon for until the army under Gen. Anthony the supersion went confirmed to us by the freaty of peace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an Willon for until the army under Gen. Anthony the feet and were confirmed to us by the freaty appeace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an Willon for until the army under Gen. Anthony the feet of the Louislana and Hritish Natchez and Detroit.

In 1833, under President deferson, the great land, the feet of the fore the prevented of the control of Louislana entities which has a superfect of the con

we stand for the protective of the country with the second was a stand for the protective of the country of the

to the Government of the Chief and a to all deason for turning over the territory to them.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texas themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the resuit of the Mexican War, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the Union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the decrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original cowners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

n we expanded over New Mexico and min we secured free government to these ries and prevented their falling under illitarism" of a dictatorship like that of Anna. or the "imperialism" of a real in the days of Maximillian. We put a of imperialism in Mexico as soon as the War closed. We made a great anti-finiship stic stride when we drove the Spaniards botto Rico and the Philippiness and thereby ready the ground in these islands for that ally increasing measure of self-governfor which their populations are ally fitted. Cuba is being helped along

or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many rears which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luxon until order is restored there than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1880, during the Orgaliala outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Silting Buil also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our Republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to ebandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to secure order under the American flax; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only-possible security against outside aggression. The whole arguing the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to receive for themselves whether their government stall; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right what ever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Box-ers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers). If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives grandually grow fit to sustain it has most followers. If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our proving the supplicat

cratic as our common-school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for

and the Republicans who remember the address he delivered in the same place in 1898, office to which he still aspires, are wondering whether he will indulge in as much prophecy Colonel then, and he was busy pledging himself to the cause of silver "until death." He used to make this pledge in every speech, and then he would go on to tell what dire things would hannen if silver free coinage was not adopted by the nation. Here is a sample prophetic statement from his Madison Square speech of acceptance in 1896. "It is only necessary to note the increased

number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers

Bryan was in the habit of quoting from Dun's "Review" then to support this statement. In authority, 15,088 failures in the United States, the liabilities aggregating \$226,093,834. The ear were 9,387, with liabilities amounting year were 0,337, with liabilities amounting to \$50,879,889, or only 40 per cent, of the liabilities of 1806. Next, Mr. Bryan said:

"Those who hold as permanent investment the stock of railroads and other enterprises are injured by the gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and na dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied these stockholders must bear the burden."

Bryan usually describes the stockholders Bryan usually describes the stockholders s tentacles of the horrid octopus, but he seemed o have a little sympathy for them then. He need not have troubled himself. The gold standard has been in effect ever since he made need not have troubled himself. The gold standard has been in effect ever since he made this disheartening statement in regard to the thrifty. But Poor's "Manual" shows that the dividends paid on railway stocks in 1896 were \$31,528,154, while in 1898 they were \$24,937,528.

"Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices," Mr. Bryan went on to say. "The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not just complaint against the gold standard?"

The farmers whom Bryan went over in 1896 because freight rates had not been lowered in proportion to falling prices were paying an average of 17.11 cents in 1870 for transportation from Chicago to New York for each bushed of wheat. In 1890 the average cost of transportation per bushed was 6.65 cents, or 60 per cent. less. But Mr. Bryan had another gloomy prediction for the farmers. He said:

"Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property." erty. The value of sheep in the United States in 1866 was \$65,167,785, and on Jan. 1, 1900, it was \$122,685,913. The value of all farm animals in 1886 was \$1,727,926,084, and on Jan. 1, 1900, \$2,212,756,578. "So long as the scramble for gold continues," aid Mr. Bryan, "prices must fall, and a general ill in prices is but another definition for hard

Imes.

In the case of everything except silver, prices have risen, not fallen since Mr. Bryan unburdened himself of this thought.

These are only samples of the prophecies of disaster Bryan riterated throughout that campaign, every one of which the event has disproved.

A MATTER OF INTEREST TO REAL ESTATE DEALERS. All neces-ary Real Estate News is printed in complete detail each day in The Sun. You need this in your business. No other paper gives such attention to this detail.—Adv. INSINCERITY OF BOSS CROKER'S CON-

Attorney-General Davies Tells Prof. Lee Why His Resolution Was Not Allowed to Be Read in Croker's Convention, and Says That Boss McLaughlin's Partnership With Tammany in the Trust Forced Him to Oppose the Nomination of Bird S. Coler.

from Attorney-General John C. Davies regard-

Van Wyck and John Whalen, stockholders is the Ice Trust, who had charge of the writing of the platform, would permit of the introduction into it of a statement which would bring to the mind the tenement hours population of the city of New York and their sufferings the past summer in consequence of the savage greed of the Ice Trust.

"Richard Croker, the newspaper corre spondents also stated, instructed Mr. Whalen and Mr. Van Wyok as to the declarations of the platform regarding the Ice Trust; and even Mr. Croker would hardly think it prudent in view of his extensive purchases and profits from Ice Trust stock, to go into detail about its operations.

"Further, it could hardly be expected that John F. Carroll and Randolph Guggenheimer, delegates to the convention, or the representatives in that convention, of Robert A. Van Wyck and flugh McLaughlin, all heavy stock-holders in the American Ice Company, would permit of any offensive allusions to the Ice Trust or any utterance which would possibly tend to break down that trust and take away all hope of present and future profits. And it may be added that it was with reluctance

desperate efforts in the courts to preserve its monopoly. The prominent stockholders of the Ice Trust who sat as delegates in the convention naturally did not wish the attention of the voters called loudly to this branch of the Ice Trust's operations.

"In passing, it may be remarked that flugh McLaughlin plainly mixed politics with business; his business partnership with the Tammany Hail leaders in the Ice Trust clearly would not permit him to part company with them in political life. They opposed the nomination of Bird S. Coler, a resident of Kings county and naturally the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. McLaughlin was even forced by the business necessities of the political situation to compel the delegates from Mr. Coler's Assembly district in Kings county to violate the instructions of the voters of the district to support him for Governor.

The Attorney-General appends the record of the efforts made in the courts of this State by the Ice Trust to postpone month after month any check being put upon lits exactions by the Attorney-General's department at the ice combine has refused to meet the proceedings upon its merits, but on the contrary has hampered this department at every step with writs of problibition, stays and appeals, and in short, every legal technicality has been invoked on the part of the combination that the ingenuity of counsel for the defence could devise."

Republican Railtes.

The Republican organization of the Tenth election district in the Fifth Assembly district will raise a McKinley and Roosevelt banner this evening at its clubhouse, 313 Bleecker treet. Edmund Bodine, the President of the nusic and fireworks.

The Col. Roosevelt Club held a reception last evening at its headquarters, 108 Macdougal street, nearly all of its 500 members being present. Emilio Spina, the President of the club, delivered an address on the lives of McKinley and Roosevelt.

Two Bargains. Carpet Dep't. 500 Rolls Carpeting, 90 cts. formerly \$1.25 and \$1.35.

300 Oriental Rugs, \$8 to \$13.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

CARPET CLEANSING. REFITTING AND RELAYING. REFITTING AND RELAYING.

\$26 7th Av., Near 28th St.

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T. M. STEWART

THE TAMMANY ICE TRUST; EXIT M'GUIRE; ENTER CAMPBELL. Democratic Headquarters All Agog to See

Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic State Executive Committee went to Syracuse resterday and State Chairman Frank Campbell of Bath will arrive in New York this morning. Mr. McGuire and Mr. Campbell take turns in running things in the St. James Building. All Democrats at the Hoffman House ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Prof. Duncan Campbell
Lee of Cornell University has received a letter
from Attorney-General John C. Davier received. reckless persons had asserted that "Stanche

from Attorney-General John C. Davies regarding the action of the Attorney-General's department, with a view of preventing the operation of Tammany's Ice Trust in this State. The Attorney-General's communication to Prof. Lee was prompted by the demand, in Prof. Lee's resolution, introduced in the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga last week, "that the Republican Attorney-General proceed with diligence for the legal destruction of the said trust." In his letter Attorney-General Davies says:

"I think every right-minded citizen in this State will regret the emasculation of your resolution, the abandonment of the truthful declaration that the Ice Trust 'particularly oppresses the poor and arbitrarily raises the price for one of the necessities of life.' This going into particulars concerning the effect of the Ice Trust' sperations would have been of great value to those who are endeavoring with every means in their power to destroy that odicus combination. It was hardly to be expected, however, I presume, that Augustus Van Wyck and John Whalen, stockholders in

REPUBLICANS AFTER THE WEST. Secretary Heath Going to a Conference in

Wyomiag-Roosevelt Winning Votes. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.-The managers of the emocratic campaign are not a little disturbed by the quiet departure of Secretary Heath and Richard S. Kerens of the Republican forces for the West. Secretary Heath has been so energetic in the work at the Republican National Headquarters that the Democrats are not willing to accept the report that he has gone away

ing to accept the report that he has gone away for a short rest. They believe that he and Kerens have gone West to lay wires for drawing several silver States into the Republican camps. The two Republican managers have gone to Cheyenne, Wyo, where they will have a conference with Republican managers in that region. They will also visit Salt Lake and Denver and no doubt confer with Republicans wherever they meet them. The Republican committeemen believe that Kansas, Wyoming, Idaho and the Dakotas will be won back to McKinley this year and they are also hopeful of Colorado and Montana.

war and they are also noperul of Colorado and Montana.

The campaign of Gov. Roosevelt is having a great effect in the Northwest and it is believed that it will have even greater success this week in Montana than last week in the Dakotas. Secretary Heath and Mr. Kerens may join the candidate for Vice-President in the West. The Democrats fear they are playing to capture the silver States of the West while Mr. Bryan is still hammering away at imperial-ism.

SENATE CONVENTIONS TO-NIGHT. Elsberg and Slater Will Be Nominated-Several Conventions to Adjourn.

The Republican Senate conventions in the twelve districts in New York county will be called to order at 8:30 o'clock this evening. Several of the conventions, it was said last evening, will adjourn to a date in October, the leaders not wishing to begin their Senatorial campaign yet. In the Fifteenth district Senator Nathaniel A. Eisberg will be renominated, having the delegations from the Twentyninth and Twenty-seventh Assembly districts with him. The delegation from the Twentynifth district will present the name of Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., but Mr. Eisberg's friends say that he is sure of a renomination. Senator John Ford of the Nineteenth is going to retire, and Assemblyman Samuel S. Slater of the Thirty-first Assembly district is to get the nomination. Mr. Ford said yesterday that he had grown steadily poorer each of the five years that he had been in the Senate and that he is anxious to retire from active politics. Mr. Ford said that he was sure Mr Slater would make an excellent Senator, as he was an excellent Assemblyman. M. J. Harrington will probably be nominated in the Twenty-first district. Several of the conventions, it was said last

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 .- Senator Hanna will be the host at a luncheon at the Union League Club to-morrow and will discuss the importance of the campaign with his guests. Mr. Hanna has found Chicago business men much more alive to the danger of Bryanism than he found those in New York. He will spend another week here and then go back to New York for a week or ten days to see what can be done in raising campaign funds.

Straw Vote on a Union Pacific Train. DENVER, Col., Sept. 16. - A straw vote on the Overland Limited, Union Pacific, at Laramic, Wyo., resulted, McKinley 59, Bryan 34.

PAMOUS PATIENT DIES IN BELLEVUE. They'd Made a Nose Out of a Finger for Him, but Couldn't Core Bright's Disease.

Thomas Oliver Colt of 15 Moore street died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday of Bright's disease. He was well known at Bellevue for having undergone an operation by which his finger was grafted to his face for a nose, that organ having been eaten away by a tubercular

A. Sager and Thomas Sabine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after others had agreed that the man's case was hopeless. The doctors first removed all that was left of Colt's nose in order to stop the progress of the disease. Colt told them that he would rather die than go through life without a nose, and it was decided to graft a finger.

"Take all my fingers if necessary," said the

"Take all my fingers if necessary," said the patient.

The finger was attached to the face by means of a plaster of Paris cast which held arm and hand immovable. In three weeks the finger was securely grafted. It was then amputated and nostrils leading to the nasal cavity were made. Colt left the hospital some time afterward with a passable nose. When he returned suffering from the disease that caused his death he was sure that he would recover. When told that his case was hopeless and he was going to die he only laughed and said that any doctors who could manufacture a nose were able to overcome Bright's disease.

Colt, in 1805 shot his fiancée, Miss Carrie Plate of Arlington, N. J., in Jersey City and attempted to kill himself by shooting himself in the head. Both recovered. At the trial in February, 1806, it was shown that Colt was unjustly fealous of the young woman. Colt was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, but was pardoned by the Governor after serving two years.

NEGRESS DEAD IN THE ATREET. Said to Have Banged Her Read Against the Wall Arrested.

Mrs. Annie Bennett, colored, was found unconscious on the pavement in front 134 West She had a slight cut over the left eye and was bleeding from the mouth and nose. An ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital said that the woman had been dead for sevsaid that the woman had been dead for several minutes at least when he arrived. The body was taken to the Mercer street police station and the police began investigation of the woman's death.

They found that the Bennett woman had had a quarrel with Gertruide Hicks of 125 West Third street, a sixteen-year-oid colored girl. The Hicks girl was arrested on the charge of assault. William H. Leach of 151 West Fourth street, told the police that he had seen the Bennett woman in a fight with Mrs. Susan Collins in front of 134 West Fourth street and that he had seen the Collins woman bang the other woman's head against the house. The Collins woman was arrested on this statement. She denied that she had even been fighting with the Bennett woman. Leach was detained, too, as a witness

Building at Columbia.

After several years of effort, the alumni of the several schools of Columbia University have succeeded in raising the necessary \$125.000 for the erection of the second story of University Hall. Work was begun last week and the building operations will be hastened, as it is the desire of the graduate associations to hold their annual reunion exercises next June in the memorial chamber of the new story.

New Evening High School for Women A new evening high school for women has been opened on the east side of Harlem, in the new public school building in 119th street, be-T. M. STEWART

T. M.

## BIDS FOR SUPPLIES FOR RELIEF OF TEXAS SUFFERERS.

The following supplies are manted, to be delivered by 2 P.M. Tuesday, on board U. S. Transport McPherson, Pier 22, Brooklyn:

Hele confess went thurs where then is no seem might before that a woman the aff day to when that B she let

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2,000 Bbls. Flour 10,000 Bags Charcoal 3,000 Gasolene Stobes 1,000 Bbls. Copperas
500 Bbls. Chloride of Lime 200 Bbls. of Sol. Carbolic Acid 5,000 & Bbls. Corn Meal 5,000 Bags Rice 5,000 Bags White Beans 1,000 Bbls. Split Peas 1,000 Drums Codfish 250 Single Sacks Roasted Coffee, Beans 25 Chests Tea 100 Bbls. Sugar, Granulated 1,000 Tins Baking Powder 1.000 Pails Lard

Bids are asked for any part of the quantities named, prices to include delivery F.O.B.
Supplies must be up to U.S. Government standard.

Flour, Charcoal, Corn Meal, Rice, Beans and Peas to be delivered by lighters, free, alongside transport. Prompt delivery essential, and goods not delivered by 2 P.M. subject to rejection.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. To insure consideration bids should be received by 12 o'clock, noon, to-day.

William F. King,

Chairman Purchasing Committee, Citizens' Relief Committee, care The Merchants' Association,

ASSASSINATED IN HIS BED.

of the Bratton Family Held for the Murder of an English Artist.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 16.-The Coroner's ury this afternoon found that Harry A. Brown. the English artist, who at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was assassinated in his bed was shot by Paul R. Bratton and that John S. Bratton was accessory. The tragedy has caused a sensation throughout the State, where the Brattons have held the highest position socially and in war and politics for a century.
Will Caldwell, a negro coachman,
was the chief witness. He testified to having driven the brothers over twenty miles across country in the middle of the night during a hard rain. They inquired of a policeman the way to Brown's house. The carriage was stopped near the house and both brothers went to the door. Brown's father-in-law proprietor at Eighty-sixth street and Fort H was stopped near the house and both brothers went to the door. Brown's father-in-law testified to having gone to Brown's room to call him, when a man rushed by him and shot Brown in his bed. Caldwell heard the two shots, and when the brothers returned, John Bratton said he had shot Brown. They then drove back to Yorkville.

Before dving Brown had declared that one

Yorkville.
Before dying Brown had declared that one of the Bratton brothers had shot him. Why the jury selected Paul as the principal is not explained. The motive for the murder is still a mystery. Rumors connect the name of a girl with the tragedy, but the Brattons will not a girl with the tragedy, but the Brattons will not a creak They are now in Verkyille in the second of th

speak. They are now in Yorkville Jail. An effort will be made to-morrow to get them out on habeas corpus. Brown's brothers are artists of note in London, one being on Black and White, another on The Graphic.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Daniel A. Gibbons, rector of St Moysius's Church at Livingston Manor, N. Y., died at the rectory of consumption on Saturday night. Father Gibbons was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1867 and came to the United States twenty years later. He was educated for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary at Emmetspriesthood at St. Mary's Seminary at Emmetsburg, Md., and was ordained at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, in 1894. His first charge was at Tuckahoe, and from there went to the Church of the Guardian Angel in West Twenty-third street. About two years ago he became chaplain of the House of the Good Shepherd in East Ninetieth-street. He had not been there long before his health failed and last June he was sent to Livingston Manor. The body will be brought here on Tues 'ay evening and the funeral will be at Holy Cross Church in West Forty-second street on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Dr. McCready officiating. ing, the Rev. Dr. McCready officiating.
Dr. Frank C. Merriam of 138 West Eleventh street died yesterday at Waterford, Conn. He was 48 years old and a graduate of the University Medical College, class of 1880. He leaves a wife and three small children. His mother lives in Lawrence, Mass., and a brother, Henry, lives in this city. About a year and a half ago Dr. Merriam began to suffer from nervous trouble and he and his wife went abroad. They spent most of their time in Germany, Last July they returned to this country and went to Waterford for the summer.

The Rev. Dr. L. C. Gotwald, aged 68 years.

The Rev. Dr. L. C. Gotwald, aged 68 years, for years professor at Wittenberg College, died suddenly on Saturday night in Spring, field, Ohio, while sitting in his chair. He was prominent in Lutheran circles. He was tried for heresy in '94 and acquitted. He was the father of Dr. King Gotwald, the Rev. Fred G. Gotwald and Robert C. Gotwald.

Mrs. D. P. Mowrey, aged 80, of 47 West Seventy-fifth street died at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday. She was the widow of the late A. L. Mowrey, who at the time of his death was senior partner of Mowrey, Keys & Bert, bankers of this city.

A Practical Joker at Fort Hamilton Is Likely

FOOLING UNDERTAKERS.

The police of Fort Hamilton are searching for a practical joker who has been causing much annoyance to undertakers and residents of the place. An undertaker appeared at the home of William Schneider in Ninety-seventh street yesterday and insisted that he had been sent to prepare for burial a member of the family. Schneider told him that all his family were in good health and invited him to the door.

The undertaker and his assistants left, Schneider vowing vengeance on the one who had sent him on the errand. On Saturday night Herbst's undertaking establishment on Third avenue received a proprietor at Eighty-sixth street and Fort Hamfiton avenue. Three other undertakers were flon avenue. Three other undertakers were also notified of Hass's death and they were ordered to hurry to his home as quickly as possible. All four undertakers and their as-sistants arrived at about the same time. They

sistants arrived at about the same time. They found Hast tending bar.

Shortly before dark last evening two undertakers' wagons drove up to Hablin's saloon on Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street and the men in charge of the vehicles informed the proprietor who was sitting on the plazza that they had come to lay him out.

The low pressure from Georgia spread to the northward, causing heavy rain over the middle Atlantic States on Saturday night. At Philadelphia 3.86 inches fell, and in this city 1.66, Boston 1.02, and Nantucket .84. This rain has partially broken the

The Northwest storm was central vesterday morn ing over northern Michigan, where it was diminishing

n force. An area of high pressure coming down over the Dakotas was attended by a cold wave. The temperature at Williston, N. D., was 2 degrees below reezing and at Bismarck 6 degrees above. The cold was spreading southeastward into the upper Misuri and Mississippi Valley States.

In this city the rain ended in the early morning out the day was cloudy until evening, when it cleared humidity at 8 A. M., 92 per cent.; average, 72 per west, then in the evening to south; barometer, cor

mometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

-Official Sun's 1900. 1809. 1900. 1809. 1900. 1809. 1900. 1809. 1900. 1809. 12 M ... 75° 68° 73° 9 P. M. 72° 63° 8 P. M. 70° 67° 74° 12 Mid. 71° 62° WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO MORROW.

For New England, showers in east; fair, cooler in west portion to-day; fair to-morrow; variable winds, becoming brisk northwest. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, eaziern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and eastern New York, fair and cooler to-day; fair to-mor-

row; fresh winds, becoming northwest. For western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day in south portion; fresh

to brisk northwest winds on the lakes. For western New York, partly cloudy and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk northwest winds



"CANADIAN



are peculiar to it and cannot be mistaken. These qualities, which are the attributes of this singular whisky, are distilled with it, not added afterward. Water does not wash out the taste of "CANADIAN CLUB," and a High Ball made from it is satisfying and delicious.



